

(1) all Americans are encouraged to buy local farm products; and

(2) anyone selling local agricultural products is encouraged to promote the products as "Once-a-Day" to support the local economy and the health of our Nation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 309—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SHOULD BE CONGRATULATED ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 309

Whereas the United States reaffirms its support for the sovereignty, legal continuity, and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and also reaffirms its support for the equality of the three constituent peoples and others in Bosnia and Herzegovina in a united multiethnic country, according to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas, during the 10 years since its recognition, Bosnia and Herzegovina has made significant progress in overcoming the legacy of the internecine conflict of 1992–1995 instigated by ultranationalist forces hostile to a multiethnic society, and has persevered in building a multiethnic democracy based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free market economy, as shown by the results of the elections held in November 2000;

Whereas most citizens and the national authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina share the democratic values of the international community and feel the responsibility to uphold them;

Whereas the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is committed to international security and democratic stability and in that spirit has begun the process of qualifying for membership in the Partnership for Peace; and

Whereas, after the attacks of September 11, 2001 on the United States, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a reliable friend of the United States, immediately positioned itself within the anti-terrorism coalition of nations, sharing the common interests and values of the free and democratic world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends Bosnia and Herzegovina for the significant progress it has made during the past decade on the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement and on the implementation of the Constituent Peoples' Decision of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(2) applauds the democratic orientation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and urges the further strengthening by its government and people of respect for human rights, of the rule of law, and of its free market economy;

(3) urges Bosnia and Herzegovina as rapidly as possible to make fully operational all national institutions and state-level governmental bodies mandated by the Dayton Peace Agreement;

(4) welcomes and supports the aspiration of Bosnia and Herzegovina to become a member of the Partnership for Peace and, pursuant thereto, underscores the importance of creating a joint military command as soon as possible;

(5) urges the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to accelerate the return of refugees and displaced persons and to intensify its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia at The Hague, in particular with regard to surrendering to the Court individuals indicted for war crimes;

(6) reaffirms the importance for the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina of that country's participation in the European integration process and, in that context, welcomes the notable improvement in mutual cooperation among the successor states of the former Yugoslavia and the strengthening of cooperation within the region as a whole, developments which are essential for long-lasting peace and stability in Southeastern Europe; and

(7) recognizes the important role of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian-American community in the further improving of bilateral relations between the United States and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Resolution congratulating Bosnia and Herzegovina on the tenth anniversary of its recognition by the United States.

During the decade since its recognition, Bosnia and Herzegovina has made significant progress in overcoming the legacy of the bloody conflict of 1992–95, which was instigated by ultra-nationalist forces and claimed more than two hundred thousand lives and made millions more homeless.

The NATO-led peacekeeping force, known originally as IFOR, now as SFOR, has provided the security umbrella that has allowed the slow, difficult process of reconciliation and democracy-building to take place.

The international community under the direction of a resident High Representative, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union, and many individual countries have joined the United States in providing and delivering economic and technical assistance to the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Last year for the first time democratic, non-nationalist parties gained control of the national and Federation governments, and the government of the Republika Srpska is considerably more democratic than it was under the infamous Radovan Karadzic.

Elections will be held this coming October, which will determine whether the country will continue on a democratic, multi-ethnic, and free market path. Obviously, it is in the interest of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosniaks, Serbs, Croats, and others, that it do so. Equally obviously, it is in the interest of the United States that Bosnia and Herzegovina become a normal, peaceful, democratic country.

My Resolution commends Bosnia and Herzegovina for the progress it has made and urges it to take several steps to continue the process. They include: further strengthening of respect for human rights, of the rule of law, and of its free market economy; as rapidly as possible making fully operational all national institutions and state-level governmental bodies mandated by the

Dayton Peace Agreement; creating a joint military command as soon as possible; accelerating the return of refugees and displaced persons; and intensifying its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia at The Hague, in particular surrendering to the Court individuals indicted for war crimes.

The stability of the Balkans is essential for European stability. And stability in Europe is of fundamental importance to the United States of America. A peaceful, democratic, multi-ethnic Bosnia and Herzegovina can be an important element in the new Balkans.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this Resolution, which makes clear our support for just such a Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SENATE RESOLUTION 310—HONORING JUSTIN W. DART, JR., AS A CHAMPION OF THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. GREGG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 310

Whereas Justin W. Dart, Jr. was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1930;

Whereas Justin Dart, Jr. has been recognized as a pioneer and leader in the disability rights movement;

Whereas Justin Dart, Jr. operated successful businesses in the United States and Japan;

Whereas 5 Presidents, 5 Governors, and Congress have seen fit to appoint Justin Dart, Jr. to leadership positions within the area of disability policy, including Vice Chairman of the National Council on Disability, Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Chairperson of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, and Chairperson of the Congressional Task Force on the Rights and Empowerment of Americans with Disabilities;

Whereas Justin Dart, Jr. was a civil rights activist for individuals with disabilities since he was stricken with polio in 1948 and played a leadership role in numerous civil rights marches across the country;

Whereas Justin Dart, Jr. worked tirelessly to secure passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which was signed into law by President Bush, and is often recognized as a major driving force behind the disability rights movement and that landmark legislation;

Whereas on January 15, 1998, President Clinton awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, our Nation's highest civilian award, to Justin Dart, Jr.

Whereas Justin Dart, Jr. has left a powerful legacy as a civil rights advocate and his actions have benefited the people of the United States;

Whereas Justin Dart, Jr. is not only remembered for his advocacy efforts on behalf of individuals with disabilities, but also for his energetic spirit and for the formal and informal independent living skills programs for individuals with disabilities that he supported; and

Whereas Justin Dart, Jr. passed away at his home on June 22, 2002, and is survived by his wife, Yoshiko Dart, 5 daughters, 11 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes Justin W. Dart, Jr. as one of the true champions of the rights of individuals with disabilities and for his many contributions to the Nation throughout his lifetime;

(2) honors Justin W. Dart, Jr. for his tireless efforts to improve the lives of individuals with disabilities; and

(3) recognizes that the achievements of Justin W. Dart, Jr. have inspired and encouraged millions of individuals with disabilities in the United States to overcome obstacles and barriers so that the individuals can lead more independent and successful lives.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 132—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. CON. RES. 132

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in consonance with section 132(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, August 1, 2002, Friday, August 2, 2002, or Saturday, August 3, 2002, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Tuesday, September 3, 2002, or until such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Friday, July 26, 2002, on a motion offered by its Majority Leader or his designee pursuant to this concurrent resolution, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, September 4, 2002, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4326. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. FRIST) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4299 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. HARKIN)) to the bill (S. 812) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4326. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. FRIST) proposed an amend-

ment to amendment SA 4299 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. HARKIN), to the bill (S. 812) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals; as follows:

Strike the first word and insert the following:

TITLE —HEALTH CARE LIABILITY REFORM

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Health Care Liability Reform and Quality Assurance Act of 2002".

Subtitle A—Health Care Liability Reform

SEC. 11. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) EFFECT ON HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND COSTS.—The civil justice system of the United States is a costly and inefficient mechanism for resolving claims of health care liability and compensating injured patients and the problems associated with the current system are having an adverse impact on the availability of, and access to, health care services and the cost of health care in the United States.

(2) EFFECT ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—The health care and insurance industries are industries affecting interstate commerce and the health care liability litigation systems existing throughout the United States affect interstate commerce by contributing to the high cost of health care and premiums for health care liability insurance purchased by participants in the health care system.

(3) EFFECT ON FEDERAL SPENDING.—The health care liability litigation systems existing throughout the United States have a significant effect on the amount, distribution, and use of Federal funds because of—

(A) the large number of individuals who receive health care benefits under programs operated or financed by the Federal Government;

(B) the large number of individuals who benefit because of the exclusion from Federal taxes of the amounts spent to provide such individuals with health insurance benefits; and

(C) the large number of health care providers who provide items or services for which the Federal Government makes payments.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title to implement reasonable, comprehensive, and effective health care liability reform that is designed to—

(1) ensure that individuals with meritorious health care injury claims receive fair and adequate compensation;

(2) improve the availability of health care service in cases in which health care liability actions have been shown to be a factor in the decreased availability of services; and

(3) improve the fairness and cost-effectiveness of the current health care liability system of the United States to resolve disputes over, and provide compensation for, health care liability by reducing uncertainty and unpredictability in the amount of compensation provided to injured individuals.

SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CLAIMANT.—The term "claimant" means any person who commences a health care liability action, and any person on whose behalf such an action is commenced, including the decedent in the case of an action brought through or on behalf of an estate.

(2) CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE.—The term "clear and convincing evidence" means that measure or degree of proof that will produce in the mind of the trier of fact a firm belief or conviction as to the truth of the allegations sought to be established, except that such measure or degree of proof is more than that required under preponderance of the evidence, but less than that required for proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

(3) COLLATERAL SOURCE RULE.—The term "collateral source rule" means a rule, either statutorily established or established at common law, that prevents the introduction of evidence regarding collateral source benefits or that prohibits the deduction of collateral source benefits from an award of damages in a health care liability action.

(4) ECONOMIC LOSSES.—The term "economic losses" means objectively verifiable monetary losses incurred as a result of the provision of (or failure to provide or pay for) health care services or the use of a medical product, including past and future medical expenses, loss of past and future earnings, cost of obtaining replacement services in the home (including child care, transportation, food preparation, and household care), cost of making reasonable accommodations to a personal residence, loss of employment, and loss of business or employment opportunities. Economic losses are neither non-economic losses nor punitive damages.

(5) HEALTH CARE LIABILITY ACTION.—The term "health care liability action" means a civil action against a health care provider, health care professional, health plan, or other defendant, including a right to legal or equitable contribution, indemnity, subrogation, third-party claims, cross claims, or counter-claims, in which the claimant alleges injury related to the provision of, payment for, or the failure to provide or pay for, health care services or medical products, regardless of the theory of liability on which the action is based. Such term does not include a product liability action, except where such an action is brought as part of a broader health care liability action.

(6) HEALTH PLAN.—The term "health plan" means any person or entity which is obligated to provide or pay for health benefits under any health insurance arrangement, including any person or entity acting under a contract or arrangement to provide, arrange for, or administer any health benefit.

(7) HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL.—The term "health care professional" means any individual who provides health care services in a State and who is required by Federal or State laws or regulations to be licensed, registered or certified to provide such services or who is certified to provide health care services pursuant to a program of education, training and examination by an accredited institution, professional board, or professional organization.

(8) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—The term "health care provider" means any organization or institution that is engaged in the delivery of health care items or services in a State and that is required by Federal or State laws or regulations to be licensed, registered or certified to engage in the delivery of such items or services.

(9) HEALTH CARE SERVICES.—The term "health care services" means any services provided by a health care professional, health care provider, or health plan or any individual working under the supervision of a health care professional, that relate to the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment, or the assessment of the health of human beings.

(10) INJURY.—The term "injury" means any illness, disease, or other harm that is the subject of a health care liability action.